

surrounding access to the information, without revealing the material examined.

(D) If the material desired to be reviewed is material which the committee or subcommittee deems to be sensitive enough to require special handling, before receiving access to such information, individuals will be required to sign an access information sheet acknowledging such access and that the individual has read and understands the procedures under which access is being granted.

(E) Material provided for review under this rule shall not be removed from a specified room within the committee offices.

(F) Individuals reviewing materials under this rule shall make certain that the materials are returned to the proper custodian.

(G) No reproductions or recordings may be made of any portion of such materials.

(H) The contents of such information shall not be divulged to any person in any way, form, shape, or manner, and shall not be discussed with any person who has not received the information in an authorized manner.

(I) When not being examined in the manner described herein, such information will be kept in secure safes or locked file cabinets in the committee offices.

(J) These procedures only address access to information the committee or a subcommittee deems to be sensitive enough to require special treatment.

(K) If a member of the House of Representatives believes that certain sensitive information should not be restricted as to dissemination or use, the member may petition the committee or subcommittee to so rule. With respect to information and materials provided to the committee by the executive branch, the classification of information and materials as determined by the executive branch shall prevail unless affirmatively changed by the committee or the subcommittee involved, after consultation with the appropriate executive agencies.

(L) Other materials in the possession of the committee are to be handled in accordance with the normal practices and traditions of the committee.

16. OTHER PROCEDURES

The Chairwoman of the full committee may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the committee.

17. AMENDMENTS TO COMMITTEE RULES

The rules of the committee may be modified, amended or repealed by a majority of the members, at a meeting specifically called for such purpose, but only if written notice of the proposed change has been provided to each such member at least 3 days before the time of the meeting.

18. BUDGET AND TRAVEL

(A) From the amount provided to the Committee in the primary expense resolution adopted by the U.S. House of Representatives for the 111th Congress, the Chairwoman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, shall designate one-third of the budget under the direction of the Ranking Minority Member for the purposes of minority staff, travel expenses of minority staff and members, and minority office expenses.

(B) The Chairwoman may authorize travel in connection with activities or subject matters under the general jurisdiction of the Committee.

(C) The Ranking Minority Member may authorize travel for any minority member or minority committee staff member in connection with activities or subject matters under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such travel, there shall be submitted to the Chairwoman in writing the following at least seven calendar days prior:

(a) The purpose of the travel.

(b) The dates during which the travel is to occur.

(c) The names of the States or countries to be visited and the length of time spent in each.

(d) The names of members and staff of the committee participating in such travel.

At the conclusion of such travel, a summary of the activity and its accomplishments shall be provided to the Chairwoman within ten calendar days.

19. COMMITTEE WEBSITE

The Chairwoman shall maintain an official Committee website for the purpose of furthering the Committee's legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee's activities to Committee members and other Members of the House. The Ranking Minority Members may maintain a similar website for the same purpose, including communicating information about the activities of the minority to Committee members and other Members of the House.

20. VICE CHAIR

Pursuant to House Rules, the Chairwoman shall designate a member of the majority party to serve as Vice Chairman of the Committee. The Vice Chairman shall preside at any meeting or hearing during the temporary absence of the Chairwoman. The Chair also reserves the right to designate a committee member of the majority to serve as the Chair at a hearing or meeting.

21. AVAILABILITY OF RECORD VOTES ON THE COMMITTEE'S WEBSITE

In addition to any other requirement of these rules or the Rules of the House, the Chair shall make the record of the votes on any questions on which a record vote is demanded available on the Committee's website and for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the Offices of the Committee not later than 2 business days after such a vote is taken. Such record shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the name of those members of the committee present but not voting.

CREEKWOOD MIDDLE SCHOOL, KINGWOOD, TEXAS, AND THE LOST DOUGHBOY, FRANK BUCKLES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, they say that World War I is the forgotten war, but it is not so in Kingwood, Texas at Creekwood Middle School.

The school did what is called a "service learning project" that is a hands-on, in-depth study of the survivors of World War I. Thanks to the work of the teachers of the school, the history teachers—but especially teacher Jan York—the kids studied World War I and the survivors who still are alive today.

World War I, 90 years ago last November, the war to end all wars, ended. It started in the early 20th century. The United States got involved in 1917, and the United States sent 4.7 million

doughboys across the seas to fight in that great war.

When American troops landed in Europe, our allies were stunned at the enthusiasm and at the aggressiveness of our troops, and our enemies were shocked by their determination and relentless spirit.

After that war was over on the eleventh day of the eleventh month at the eleventh hour in 1918, when all hostilities ceased, 114,000 doughboys, as they were called, did not come home. Many are still buried in Europe in graves only known to God.

After those troops did get home, thousands of others died from the Spanish flu that they contracted in Europe during that war. There was just one doughboy left. His name is Frank Buckles. He is the lone survivor, the last doughboy.

Madam Speaker, this is a photograph of Frank Buckles that was taken not long ago by photographer David DeJonge from Michigan. David has made it his ambition and life's work to take photographs of the survivors of World War I and of events that occurred in World War I.

Frank Buckles, he was an interesting individual. When the war started, he was just 16, so he tried to join the United States Army, but he was too little. He didn't weigh enough and he was not 18. So he lied about his age. He finally got a recruiter to take him, and he went to Europe as a 16-year-old and fought in the great World War I. He drove an ambulance and rescued other doughboys who had been wounded in World War I.

After the war was over with, he came back to the United States and started a farm in West Virginia, and when World War II started, he found himself in the Philippines. He was captured by the Japanese, and during World War II, he was held as a prisoner of war for 3 years until that war was over with. Frank Buckles in this photograph is now 108 years old, the lone survivor.

Last Friday, I had the honor to be present with those 1,000 school kids at Creekwood Middle School who are studying in-depth World War I and their survivors, like Frank Buckles, and what happened. Not only did they have an exhibit and photographs, but they got Frank Buckles on the telephone, and they sang to him "happy birthday" for his 108th birthday.

But that's not all, Madam Speaker. The choir sang the song that the World War I doughboys went off to war with the song "Over There, Over There." They will not be back until it's over over there. But it was more than just to honor Frank Buckles. It was to raise money for a memorial on the National Mall for the World War I veterans. Let me explain.

We had four great wars in the last century, and we have built monuments for three of those—Vietnam, Korea and World War II—but if you look on the mall, there is no national monument for people like Frank Buckles. We just

didn't get around to it as a Nation. It is true, as in this photograph, that this is a memorial for the D.C. veterans of World War I. It is decrepit, cracking, and the sidewalk, itself, is broken where Frank Buckles is sitting in his wheelchair when rain was coming down when this photograph was taken. So the kids raised \$13,000 to build a memorial to the World War I veterans.

I have introduced legislation to expand this D.C. memorial for all veterans of World War I. You see, those veterans don't have high-dollar lobbyists in D.C. who are advocating for a memorial for them. They just have the kids of the Nation, kids like those at Creekwood Middle School, who are doing everything they can to honor another generation, that generation that was the fathers of the greatest generation.

So I commend them for their relentless spirit and for studying American history and about American people like Frank Buckles. Their slogan was "bucks for Buckles, dough for the doughboys" to privately raise funds for this memorial. He is the lone survivor, but his voice will be heard throughout this country because David DeJonge is going to schools throughout the country on this national exhibit that started in a little place called Kingwood, Texas at Creekwood Middle School.

So God bless those kids, and God bless those doughboys who served and who went over there for the rest of us. They went to a land they did not know. They fought for a people that they had never met all because they were asked to do their duty. The American spirit and the American youth of this country should be congratulated.

And that's just the way it is.

INTRODUCTION OF SUPPORT 21 ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, in 2006, Congress passed the STOP Act to reduce the tragedy of underage drinking in our country.

Today, I rise to introduce the Support 21 Act of 2009, which builds upon that effort. The 2006 STOP Act provided the first Federal community grants to address under age drinking as a public health crisis.

While we are encouraged by reports of localized positive results, alcohol remains a dangerous primary drug of choice among our youth. Just listen to these statistics:

In 2007, about 10.7 million teens, aged 12 to 20, reported drinking alcohol in the past month. Approximately 7.2 million were binge drinkers, and 2.3 million were heavy drinkers. According to the latest Monitoring the Future Survey, slightly over 43 percent of twelfth graders said they had used alcohol in the past 30 days. Clearly, too many children and parents are ignoring the facts or do not fully understand the dangers that under age drinking poses.

Equally alarming is a recent movement by a group of college presidents to lower the minimum drinking age to 18. These college presidents are choosing to ignore research finding that alcohol has a potentially damaging impact on adolescent brain development.

Madam Speaker, the teenage years represent a critical window of opportunity for understanding, preventing and treating alcoholism. We know that people who begin drinking before the age of 15 are four times more likely to develop alcohol dependence as an adult than those who wait until the age of 21. We know that each additional year of delayed drinking onset reduces the probability of alcohol dependence by 14 percent and that, if drinking is delayed until age 21, a child's risk of serious alcohol-related problems is decreased by 70 percent.

For all of these reasons, I am introducing the Support 21 Act, along with my lead cosponsor, Congresswoman MARY BONO MACK. Support 21 authorizes a new, highly visible media campaign to educate the public about under age drinking laws and to build support for their enforcement. Our bill directs the Institute of Medicine to report to Congress about the influence of drinking alcohol on the development of the adolescent brain.

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The legislation also authorizes grants to pediatric medical organizations in educating providers on best practices and provides supplemental grants to community coalitions to work with pediatric health care providers and parents to reduce underage drinking.

Finally, the bill provides funds for CDC to establish a new focus on underage drinking, surveillance, and prevention.

Madam Speaker, we can no longer afford to address alcohol dependence exclusively as a disease of middle age. Delaying the time when our children begin drinking until age 21 is a critical public health challenge that can offer them a safer and more productive adolescence, as well as a brighter future.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Support 21 Act of 2009.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

WHAT IF?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. Madam Speaker, I have a few questions for my colleagues.

What if our foreign policy of the past century is deeply flawed and has not served our national security interests?

What if we wake up one day and realize that the terrorist threat is a predictable consequence of our meddling

in the affairs of others and has nothing to do with us being free and prosperous?

What if propping up repressive regimes in the Middle East endangers both the United States and Israel?

What if occupying countries like Iraq and Afghanistan—and bombing Pakistan—is directly related to the hatred directed towards us?

What if some day it dawns on us that losing over 5,000 American military personnel in the Middle East since 9/11 is not a fair trade-off for the loss of nearly 3,000 American citizens—no matter how many Iraqi, Pakistani, and Afghan people are killed or displaced?

What if we finally decide that torture—even if called "enhanced interrogation techniques"—is self-destructive and produces no useful information and that contracting it out to a third world nation is just as evil?

What if it is finally realized that war and military spending is always destructive to the economy?

What if all wartime spending is paid for through the deceitful and evil process of inflating and borrowing?

What if we finally see that wartime conditions always undermine personal liberty?

What if conservatives, who preach small government, wake up and realize that our interventionist foreign policy provides the greatest incentive to expand the government?

What if conservatives understood once again that their only logical position is to reject military intervention and managing an empire throughout the world?

What if the American people woke up and understood the official reasons for going to war are almost always based on lies and promoted by war propaganda in order to serve special interests?

What if we, as a Nation, came to realize that the quest for empire eventually destroys all great nations?

What if Obama has no intention of leaving Iraq?

What if a military draft is being planned for the wars that will spread if our foreign policy is not changed?

What if the American people learn the truth: that our foreign policy has nothing to do with national security and it never changes from one administration to the next?

What if war and preparation for war is a racket serving the special interests?

What if President Obama is completely wrong about Afghanistan and it turns out worse than Iraq and Vietnam put together?

What if Christianity actually teaches peace and not preventive wars of aggression?

What if diplomacy is found to be superior to bombs and bribes in protecting America?

What happens if my concerns are completely unfounded? Nothing.